

全國公私立高級中學

105 學年度學科能力測驗第二次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：105 年 9 月 5~6 日

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Because of the fierce storm, our flight was _____ and we were unable to board as scheduled.
(A) delayed (B) delivered (C) described (D) decorated
2. John set a(n) _____ of becoming a doctor and through his hard work, he finally achieved it.
(A) flavor (B) energy (C) goal (D) item
3. That was really a(n) _____ performance. The audience all stood up, clapped, and cheered.
(A) fortunate (B) loyal (C) impressive (D) effective
4. Our professor is devoted to his studies, spending all day making _____ in the laboratory.
(A) apologies (B) blankets (C) challenges (D) experiments
5. That young boy did a _____ good job and won everyone's praise.
(A) necessarily (B) fairly (C) partially (D) socially
6. The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris, which _____ millions of tourists every year.
(A) expands (B) designs (C) contributes (D) attracts
7. As soon as I stood on the stage, I got cold feet and felt _____.
(A) nervous (B) delighted (C) familiar (D) mature
8. It is said that this mansion _____ belonged to an old lady, who was a victim of a murder. After she died, it was sold to a rich merchant.
(A) traditionally (B) frequently (C) originally (D) suddenly
9. After learning that her son had escaped from the kidnapper, the mother felt _____ and cried with joy.
(A) relieved (B) recycled (C) respected (D) revised
10. He is not good at _____ his stuff. That's why his room is always in a mess.
(A) balancing (B) organizing (C) preventing (D) wandering
11. Suffering from depression, she is under medical _____. She is asked to take medicine three times a day.
(A) development (B) advertisement (C) treatment (D) encouragement
12. Being _____ to an English-speaking environment can offer us a lot of opportunities to practice English.
(A) located (B) harmed (C) introduced (D) exposed
13. Taipei 101 soars above the horizon with its _____ designed bamboo-shaped appearance.
(A) gradually (B) automatically (C) marvelously (D) scarcely
14. After weighing up the _____ and disadvantages of going abroad for further studies, he decided to stay in Taiwan.
(A) advantages (B) improvement (C) research (D) messages
15. The speaker had a tight schedule so he gave a(n) _____ summary without going into details.
(A) ancient (B) international (C) brief (D) polite

二、綜合測驗 (占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Do you feel the pressure to make your birthday special? Do you just like your birthday to pass by? Birthdays are special days when you were born and started your life. So there are many amazing things you can do to celebrate this moment. 16, you can go out and buy yourself the gift you have been wanting wholeheartedly. If it is something very extravagant, plan ahead and save up 17 you can delight yourself on your birthday. Your birthday is the day you can be the king or queen of the world. So do 18 you want to make yourself happy. It is never 19 old to learn. On every birthday, try something new. Most importantly, don't forget your parents. You are here in this world because of them. So on your birthday, tell them how much you are 20 to them for what they have done for you. This year why not celebrate and brighten up your special day?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) Otherwise | (B) Instead | (C) For example | (D) On the contrary |
| 17. (A) so that | (B) while | (C) in spite of | (D) if |
| 18. (A) it | (B) which | (C) whatever | (D) that |
| 19. (A) so | (B) such | (C) enough | (D) too |
| 20. (A) cheerful | (B) grateful | (C) thoughtful | (D) harmful |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

The world's natural World Heritage sites are being under threat. According to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), half of the sites are 21 from harmful industrial activities such as mining, drilling for oil, illegal logging, and unsustainable water use. In fact, the future of 114 of 229 sites are being endangered. The WWF says the sites 22 include Australia's Great Barrier Reef, the Grand Canyon National Park in the USA, and China's Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, which 23 more than 30 percent of the world's endangered pandas. Unquestionably, the responsibility 24 the conservation of natural World Heritage is shared by everyone. It is up to everyone to protect these sites. 25, we are not the only living creatures that depend on this planet. We should make efforts at reducing what we take from the Earth and live in harmony with other creatures.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 21. (A) at risk | (B) at random | (C) at play | (D) at will |
| 22. (A) afforded | (B) applied | (C) appreciated | (D) affected |
| 23. (A) looks forward to | (B) is home to | (C) is likely to | (D) gives rise to |
| 24. (A) as | (B) with | (C) for | (D) to |
| 25. (A) Consequently | (B) After all | (C) Nonetheless | (D) However |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Has it ever occurred to you that eating habits and food processing skills have a great influence on human beings' development? 26, a study suggests that learning to cut meat up and using basic stone tools to process food were crucial steps in our evolutionary process. The fact that we cut food up or 27 and crushed it meant we needed less time for chewing. This gave our 28 more free time to develop language and to communicate. The researchers from Harvard University estimate that cutting up meat and other food saved early humans 29 many 29 2.5 million chews per year. In contrast, the chimpanzee spends half of its day chewing, which means it has less time to communicate. Additionally, the shape of our face changed 30 we needed to chew less. Our jaws and teeth became smaller. To some extent, slicing meat into smaller pieces before chewing may be the simplest technology of all.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 26. (A) Suddenly | (B) Regretfully | (C) Interestingly | (D) Sincerely |
| 27. (A) pounded | (B) poured | (C) polished | (D) published |
| 28. (A) eyes | (B) ears | (C) noses | (D) mouths |
| 29. (A) so...that | (B) as...as | (C) not...but | (D) enough...that |
| 30. (A) because | (B) if | (C) while | (D) though |

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Vietnam is the easternmost country in South-Eastern Asia. Its largest city is Ho Chi Minh City, 31 is known for its French colonial buildings and elegant boulevards. It is filled with 32 significance, with many museums such as Ho Chi Minh City Museum, Museum of Vietnamese History and the Museum of Fine Art. Vietnam also boasts of 33 landmarks. Van Long Wetland Reserve is nicknamed as “Waveless bay.” The surface of the still water is like a giant mirror, 34 the blue sky, white clouds and the grandeur of the limestone. Van Long Wetland Reserve makes an ideal destination for tourists at home and abroad. Every year thousands of tourists pay a visit there, especially those from European countries.

Another important tourist destination is the Halong Bay, one of the new Seven Wonders of the World. During the old time 35 the country was newly formed, Vietnamese had to fight against fierce invaders coming from the North through the sea. The Jade Emperor sent the Mother Dragon and her children to help ancient Vietnamese people defend the country. While the mighty 36 were attacking the main land, the Mother Dragon and her children appeared and burned the enemies 37 their divine fire. The emeralds 38 the dragon’s mouth were scattered around the battlefield on the sea and formed an invisible defensive wall that left enemy battleship fleet 39. Thanks to the dragons, Vietnamese won a victory and the peace finally came back. After thousands of years, the wall of emeralds turned into 40 and islets of different sizes and shapes. That is Halong Bay.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) reflecting | (B) from | (C) which | (D) enemies | (E) when |
| (F) sinking | (G) historical | (H) with | (I) islands | (J) natural |

四、閱讀測驗 (占 32 分)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

“Every morning in Africa, a gazelle wakes up, it knows it must outrun the fastest lion or it will be killed. Every morning in Africa, a lion wakes up. It knows it must run faster than the slowest gazelle, or it will starve. It doesn’t matter whether you’re the lion or a gazelle—when the sun comes up, you’d better be running.” Years ago I happened to read this quote. Since then, I have wondered whether I am the lion or the gazelle. Every morning when I wake up, I ask myself, “Am I ready to run?”

In this modern society, keen competition cannot be avoided whether you are a leader or a challenger. Either way you must be sharp and **vigilant**. You should keep alert and avoid being too pleased with yourself. Comfort and self-satisfaction will be likely to weaken your fighting spirit and you might end up being eaten alive. Your competitors won’t be kind. They won’t show any mercy. If they catch you off guard, they will jump on you like a wolf. Life is struggle. Every day lions kill gazelles and gazelles don’t question whether it’s fair or not. They are too busy running.

You may disagree by saying that lions spend most of their day strolling around and then occasionally sprint off to catch dinner and gazelles spend most of their day nibbling grass, and then occasionally bound away in brief moments of absolute panic. It’s true. You don’t always need to be the best but you have to be well-prepared. The point is that if you want to live out the day, you had better be ready to run.

41. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the underlined word vigilant?
- (A) alert (B) satisfied
(C) alive (D) panic
42. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To tell readers how miserable life is
(B) To inform readers of the danger of living in Africa
(C) To remind readers to protect the endangered species
(D) To tell readers the danger of being idle
43. According to this paragraph, a gazelle runs _____.
- (A) for life
(B) for recreation
(C) for food
(D) for fun
44. According to this paragraph, we can infer that this author's attitude toward life is _____.
- (A) pessimistic (B) idle
(C) active (D) hopeless

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Living in an era of technology, we depend on machines much more than before, especially on the computer. So much so that we can barely survive a day without using them. Now there are even much smarter and smaller electric devices, such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets. These intelligent and useful inventions have indeed made our lives quite easy and convenient; however, they can also harm us physically, psychologically and socially.

As computers become easier and easier to access, we become unbelievably lazy and physically inactive. People would rather sit in front of their computer all day long just to play meaningless games, chat, or surf the Net randomly. Prolonged sitting is never healthy. It will lead to poor blood circulation. Moreover, prolonged sitting and no movement cause fat to accumulate inside our bodies and risk obesity.

Using computers for long hours can also cause severe headache and poor eye sight. What's worse, giving up sleep to surf the Internet has become usual for a large number of youngsters these days. A recent study suggests that working on computer for at least 5 hours a day can cause insomnia, the loss of sleep.

Computers have proved to be helpful in easing our lives and reducing tasks, but they have also made us "virtually active." Our actual social lives have come to a stop. Studies have concluded that spending too much time on computer can cause us to feel isolated, which results in an inactive social life and even a serious mental illness like depression. Having little contact with the real world often makes people end up feeling less cheerful and depressed.

Are you still sitting in front of your computer? You'd better turn it off.

45. According to this passage, we can infer that _____.
- (A) our young generation becomes physically and virtually inactive
(B) young people would rather play sports than play computer games
(C) chatting on the Net makes us more active in our real social life
(D) electric devices have become an important part of modern people's life
46. According to the fourth paragraph, our actual social lives have come to a stop because _____.
- (A) many people have little contact with the real world
(B) many people like to be isolated
(C) many people suffer from depression
(D) many people have become physically inactive

47. According to this passage, prolonged sitting is likely to cause _____.
- (A) cyber crimes (B) obesity
(C) depression (D) good sleep
48. According to this passage, we can infer that the author _____.
- (A) dismisses the computer as nothing
(B) encourages us to use computer as often as possible
(C) advises us not to sit too long
(D) thinks that computers can make us more active

第 49 至 52 題為題組

If you take a trip to Japan, you may be surprised to see vending machines everywhere. Several vending machines can often be found lined along a single street and they sell a variety of products.

The first vending machine in Japan was a tobacco vendor, made in 1888 in Bakan (now Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture) by Tawaraya Koshichi. The oldest existing vending machine in Japan was “an automatic stamp and postcard dispenser.” It served not only as a stamp and postcard vendor, but also as a mail box. In the late 1950s, vending machines became popular in Japan. The pioneering vending machine was a “Fountain-style Juice Dispenser,” a box mounted with a juice fountain. This achieved a great success thanks to its fountain performance and a reasonable price of just 10 yen per paper cup. In the 1970s, a major beverage company created canned coffee and began to sell it through vending machines which could keep drinks either hot or cold. Later, an improved version was produced that could keep hot and cold drinks in the same machine at the same time.

In Japan, you may be amazed to find some unique vending machines. One drink vending machine in Japan has its own lottery. After a drink is bought, an electric roulette starts. If you win, you can get another drink free of charge. The most famous vending machines may be those that sell canned ramen noodles in Akihabara, Tokyo. They have become known as a specialty of Akihabara since they appeared in the media at the end of the 1990s.

Hungry and thirsty? Just insert coins, select your ramen noodles and coffee, and have a feast!

49. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The investment in vending machine business.
(B) The criticism of vending machines.
(C) The rise and decline of vending machines.
(D) The unique vending machines.
50. What does the underlined word they in the third paragraph refer to?
- (A) The vending machines that sell ramen noodles.
(B) The vending machines that sell drinks.
(C) Lottery tickets.
(D) The media.
51. When did the vending machines that sell hot drinks first appear?
- (A) In 1888
(B) In the 1950s
(C) In the 1970s
(D) In the 1990s
52. According to this passage, which of the following vending machines is **NOT** mentioned?
- (A) A vending machine that sells coffee.
(B) A vending machine that sells noodles.
(C) A vending machine that sells cigarettes.
(D) A vending machine that sells lottery tickets.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

“By all means, marry. If you get a good wife, you will be happy. If you get a bad one, you will be a philosopher.” Xanthippe, Socrates’ wife, was said to be scolding, nagging, disagreeable, and irritable. And she was said to have once poured the contents of a chamber pot over the head of Socrates. When asked why he put up with his wife, Socrates answered this rather plainly. He married Xanthippe just for her argumentative nature. He thought that if he could tolerate her, manage her bad temper, then he could easily converse with any other person in Athens.

Why was Socrates’ wife so hot-tempered? Was she born with such a disagreeable nature or was it due to Socrates’ passion for philosophy?

Though regularly engaged in philosophical discussion, Socrates refused to accept any money for his services. This was done out of principle because a pursuit of wisdom and truth is the only rewards a philosopher really needs. However, the reality was that Socrates had a family to support and he forgot that. Would acquiring money destroy a philosopher’s virtue? In fact, plenty of other philosophers would disagree and among them was Aristotle. Aristotle tells us the pursuit of knowledge will lead us to a happy life and that having a roof over our heads and food on our tables is not something we can ignore. Being a philosopher or not, a man needs some money.

Besides, Socrates and other philosophers often met together and had philosophical talks. This meeting was exclusive only for men. Women were not allowed. In addition to philosophical discussions, drinking is a common ritual. So if your husband doesn’t have a job, and he just spends his life talking and drinking, will you still be a gentle wife?

53. According to this passage, why did Socrates put up with his wife?
- (A) Because Socrates was hot-tempered.
 - (B) Because Socrates wanted to have a happy marriage.
 - (C) Because Socrates wanted to be a great philosopher.
 - (D) Because Socrates’ wife was very beautiful.
54. Which of the following descriptions about Aristotle is True?
- (A) Aristotle was addicted to drinking.
 - (B) Aristotle had a hot-tempered wife.
 - (C) Aristotle considered wealth would destroy a philosopher.
 - (D) Aristotle thought that being able to support a family was necessary.
55. What does the last paragraph mention?
- (A) The shortcomings of Xanthippe
 - (B) The reasons for Xanthippe’s hot temper
 - (C) Women’s passion for philosophy
 - (D) The tips on a happy marriage
56. Being a philosopher or not, a man needs some money. What does this sentence imply?
- (A) Socrates needs to make money to support his family.
 - (B) Socrates needs to spend more time with his wife.
 - (C) Socrates needs to have more philosophical discussion with his wife.
 - (D) Socrates needs to learn how to manage his money.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英 (占8分)

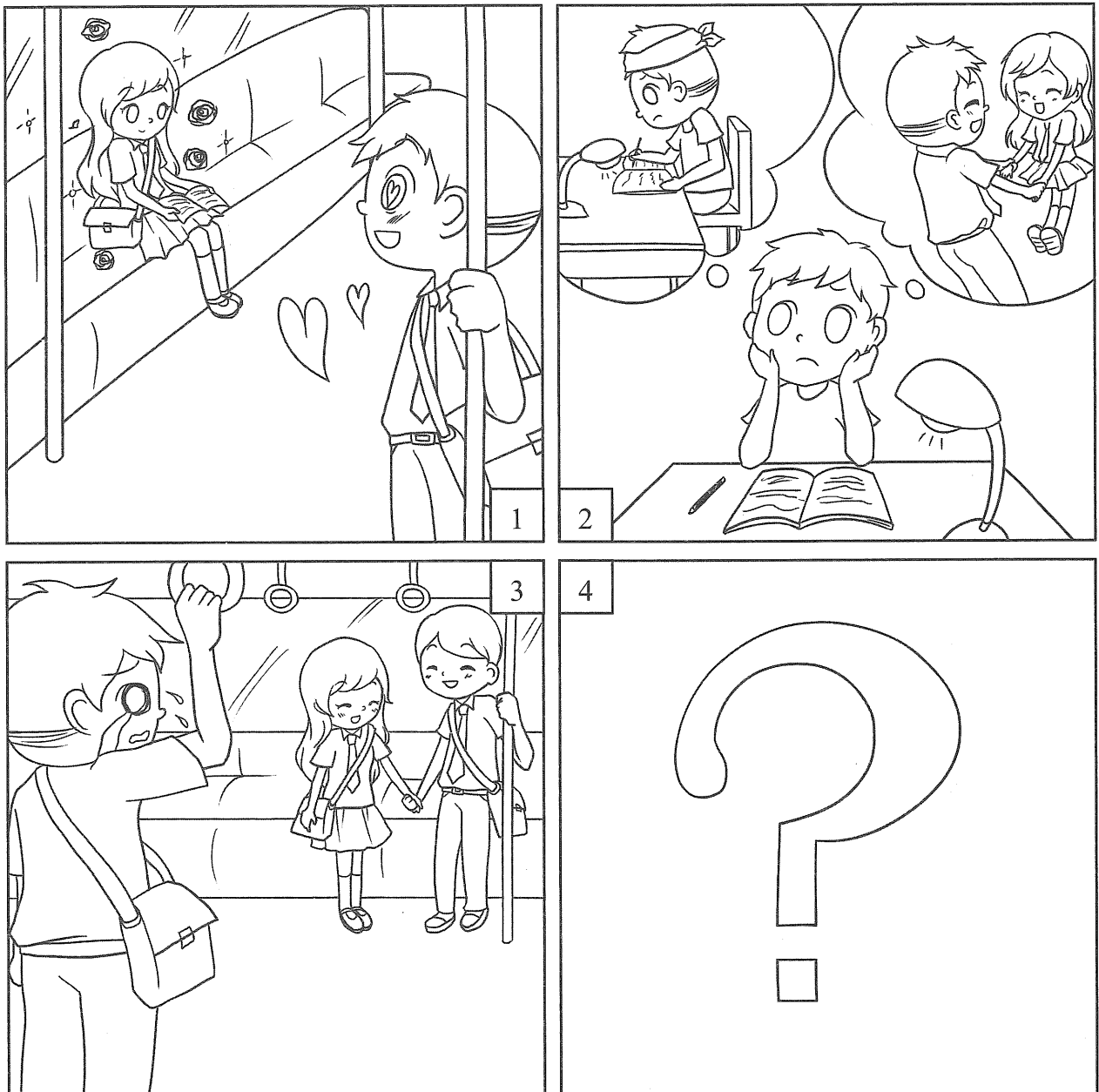
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題4分，共8分。

1. 很多學生有熬夜的習慣，而且他們很難去掉這項壞習慣。
2. 因為缺乏睡眠，他們無法專心，這使得他們考試考不好。

二、英文作文 (占20分)

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少120個單詞 (words)。

提示：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	C	D	B	D	A	C	A	B	C	D	C	A	C	C	A	C	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	B	C	B	C	A	D	B	A	C	G	J	A	E	D	H	B	F	I
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
A	D	A	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	C	D	C	D	B	A				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 因為劇烈的暴風我們的班機被延誤了，所以我們無法在預定的時間裡登機。
(B) 傳送 (C) 描述 (D) 裝飾
- 約翰設立目標要成為醫生，經由努力他終於達到了。
(A) 味道 (B) 精力 (D) 物品
- 那真是令人印象深刻的表演，觀眾都站了起來拍手叫好。
(A) 幸運的 (B) 忠實的 (D) 有效的
- 我們的教授致力於研究，一整天的時間都花在實驗室裡做實驗。
(A) 道歉 (B) 毛毯 (C) 挑戰
- 那個小男孩做的相當好，贏得每個人的讚賞。
(A) 必然地 (C) 部分地 (D) 社交地
- 艾菲爾鐵塔是巴黎有名的地標，每年吸引了上百萬名的旅客。
(A) 擴大 (B) 設計 (C) 貢獻
- 我一站在舞台上我的腿就軟了，覺得很緊張。
(B) 高興的 (C) 熟悉的 (D) 成熟的
- 據說這座豪宅一開始是一位老婦人所擁有的，她被謀殺了。她死後房子就被賣給一位富商。
(A) 傳統地 (B) 經常地 (D) 突然地
- 得知她的兒子已逃離了綁匪，這位母親鬆了一口氣，高興地哭了起來。
(B) 回收的 (C) 受尊敬的 (D) 修改的
- 他不擅長組織規劃他的物品，那就是他的房間亂七八糟的原因。
(A) 平衡 (C) 預防 (D) 徘徊
- 她患有憂鬱症，正在接受藥物治療。她一天要吃三次藥。
(A) 發展 (B) 廣告 (D) 鼓勵
- 置身於說英語的環境可以提供我們很多機會練習英語。
(A) 位於 (B) 傷害 (C) 介紹
- 臺北 101 高聳在地平線上，有很棒的竹子外型設計。
(A) 漸漸地 (B) 自動地 (D) 很少地
- 在衡量了出國進修的優缺點之後，他決定留在臺灣。
(B) 改進 (C) 研究 (D) 訊息
- 演講者的行程很緊湊，所以他做了簡短的摘要，沒有進入到細節。
(A) 古老的 (B) 國際的 (D) 禮貌的

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

要讓你的生日過得很特別，你覺得這樣很有壓力嗎？你想要讓你的生日就這樣溜走嗎？生日是很特別的日子，那是你出生、開始這一生的日子。所以你可以做很多令人讚嘆的事情來慶祝這一刻。比方說，你可以走出去，買給你自己一直很想要的禮物。如果是很奢侈的東西，要事先計畫、存錢，這樣一來在生日那一天就可以讓自己很高興。在你生日那一天你可以是這世界上的國王或王后，所以做任何想讓你自己快樂的事。一個人絕不會因為太老而無法學習。在每一個生日你可以嘗試新奇的事物。最重要的是，不要忘記你的父母。你會出現在這個世界全都是因為他們。所以在你生日這一天，告訴他們你很感激他們為你所做的事。今年，何不慶祝、點亮這特別的一天呢？

【字詞補充】

- pressure (n.) 壓力
amazing (adj.) 令人讚嘆的
wholeheartedly (adv.) 全心全意地
extravagant (adj.) 奢侈的
grateful (adj.) 感恩的
- pass by 經過
celebrate (v.) 慶祝
most importantly 最重要的是
brighten up 點亮、照亮
16. 考副詞：(A) 否則 (B) 而不 (C) 比方說 (D) 剛剛好相反
17. 考連接詞：(A) 如此一來 (B) 而 (C) 儘管 (D) 如果
此處應使用連接詞來連接前後兩個句子。根據文意，事先存夠錢才能在生日那天犒賞自己，所以答案為(A)
18. 文法題：whatever 可視為 anything that，符合文法結構，所以答案為(C)
19. (A) 如此 (B) 如此 (C) 足夠 (D) 太
此處測驗 too...to...「太...而不能...」的句型，所以答案為(D)
20. 詞彙題：(A) 高興地 (B) 感激的 (C) 體貼的 (D) 有害的
根據文意，此處指的是感激父母，所以答案為(B)

第 21 至 25 題為題組

世界自然文化遺產正受到威脅。根據世界野生基金會，有半數的地點都有危險，因為受到有害的工業活動所影響，像是採礦、鑽油、非法砍伐森林以及水資源的浪費使用。事實上，229 處的自然世界文化遺產有 114 處正瀕臨危險。世界野生基金會說這些地點包括了澳洲的大堡礁、美國的大峽谷國家公園以及大陸四川的貓熊保護區。全世界瀕臨絕種的貓熊有百分之三十都居住在這保護區裡。毫無疑問地，保護自然世界文化遺產是每個人的責任。畢竟我們不是唯一依賴這地球的生物。我們應該努力減少從地球取得資源，並跟其他的生物和諧共存。

【字詞補充】

- World Heritage 世界遺產
the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) 世界野生動物基金會
harmful (adj.) 有害的
mining (n.) 採礦
illegal logging 非法伐木
unsustainable (adj.) 沒有永續經營的
endangered (adj.) 瀕臨危險的
Australia's Great Barrier Reef 澳洲大堡礁
the Grand Canyon National Park 大峽谷國家公園
China's Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries 大陸四川貓熊保護區
unquestionably (adv.) 毫無疑問
conservation (n.) 保育
living creatures 生物
live in harmony with 與...和諧共存
21. 片語題：(A) 有危險 (B) 隨機地 (C) 玩耍中 (D) 任意
根據文意，自然世界文化遺產因為有害的工業而遭受威脅，所以答案為(A)
22. 詞彙題：(A) 供得起 (B) 運用 (C) 欣賞 (D) 影響
此處指的是受到影響的自然文化遺產，所以答案為(D)
23. 片語題：(A) 期待 (B) 為...的棲息地 (C) 有可能 (D) 產生
四川的貓熊保護區是貓熊的棲息地，所以答案為(B)
24. 此題測驗介係詞的用法。對某事負責所使用的介係詞為 for。故答案為(C)
25. (A) 因此 (B) 畢竟 (C) 儘管如此 (D) 然而
此題測驗副詞的用法。(B) 選項最合適

第 26 至 30 題為題組

你曾經想過飲食習慣與食物加工技巧對人類的發展有很大的影響嗎？有趣的是，有個研究顯示，學會把肉塊切開還有使用基本的石頭工具來加工食物，在我們的演化過程中是很重要的步驟。我們把食物切開或是敲碎，這意味著我們需要咀嚼的時間就變少了，這可以讓我們的嘴巴有更多的時間來發展語言以及溝通。哈佛大學的研究者估計，把肉與其他的食物切開，每年可以省去人類咀嚼二百五十萬次。相對之下，黑猩猩一天當中有半天的時間要做咀嚼的動作，這代表著牠溝通的時間就變少了。此外，因為我們不需要咀嚼那麼多，所以我們臉部的形狀會改變。我們的下巴跟牙齒會變得比較小。就某種程度而言，在咀嚼之前把肉塊切成小薄片，這可能是所有科技當中最簡單的一種。

【字詞補充】

process (n.) 過程	crucial (adj.) 重要的
evolutionary (adj.) 進化	chew (v.) 咀嚼
estimate (v.) 估計	in contrast 對照之下
chimpanzee (n.) 黑猩猩	jaw (n.) 下巴

26. (A) 突然地 (B) 悔恨地 (C) 有趣地 (D) 真誠地
此題測驗副詞的用法。根據上下文可知，研究者發現到了某些有趣的事情，所以最適當的副詞修飾為(C)選項
27. 詞彙題：(A) 敲打 (B) 傾倒 (C) 擦亮 (D) 出版
根據文意可知此處指的是將食物敲碎，所以答案為(A)
28. 詞彙題：(A) 眼睛 (B) 耳朵 (C) 鼻子 (D) 嘴巴
食物是由嘴巴吃進去的，所以答案為(D)
29. (A) 如此…以至於 (B) 像…一樣 (C) 不僅…而且 (D) 足夠…
此題測驗連接詞的用法。此處之意為「多達」，所以答案為(B)
30. (A) 因為 (B) 如果 (C) 而 (D) 雖然
此題測驗連接詞。文意指的是因果關係，所以答案為(A)

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

越南是東南亞最東邊的一個國家。它最大的都市是胡志明市。這個地方以法國殖民地的建築物與優雅的大道而聞名。它具有歷史的重要性，有很多的博物館，像是胡志明市立博物館、越南歷史博物館以及純美術博物館。越南也以自然地標而自豪。Van Long 濕地保護區又叫做「無風無浪的海灣」。靜止的水面就像是一面巨大的鏡子，反映出藍天、白雲以及壯麗的石灰石。Van Long 濕地保護區是國內外旅客一個理想的觀光勝地。每年有好幾千名的旅客到此一遊，尤其是那些來自歐洲國家的旅客。

另一個重要的觀光勝地就是下龍灣，它是新的世界七大奇景之一。古時候當國家剛成立的時候，越南人必須抵擋從海上來的北方強悍入侵者。玉皇大帝派了龍母和她的小孩來幫助古時候的越南人保衛國家。當強大的敵人入侵主島時，龍母以及她的孩子就出現，用他們的聖火將敵人燒死。從龍母嘴裡吐出的綠寶石散落在海上的戰場，形成了一道隱形的防禦牆，讓敵人的戰艦隊沉入海底。多虧了這些龍，越南人才贏得了勝利，和平又回到了這片土地。經過幾千年之後，綠寶石之牆就變成了形形色色、各種大小不一的島嶼。那就是下龍灣。

【字詞補充】

Vietnam 越南	colonial (adj.) 殖民的
elegant (adj.) 高雅的	boulevard (n.) 大道
significance (n.) 重要性	landmark (n.) 地標
mirror (n.) 鏡子	grandeur (n.) 壯觀
limestone (n.) 石灰石	destination (n.) 目的地
at home and abroad 國內外	invader (n.) 入侵者
defend (v.) 防禦	divine (adj.) 神聖的
emerald (n.) 綠寶石	scatter (v.) 散布
battlefield (n.) 戰場	invisible (adj.) 看不見的

31. 此空格需要的是關係代名詞，加以補充說明 Ho Chi Minh City (胡志明市)。
32. 此空格放在名詞之前，需要的是形容詞。此處指的是胡志明市的歷史重要性，所以正確的形容詞修飾為(G)選項。
33. 此空格放在名詞之前，需要的是形容詞。此處指的是大自然

的景觀，所以正確的形容詞修飾為(J)選項。

34. 此處的文法結構應該使用分詞。根據文意，鏡子反映出天空等等，所以答案為(A)。
35. 此空格所需的是關係副詞，代替之前的 during the old time, 所以答案為(E)。
36. 此空格接在形容詞之後，所需的是名詞。根據文意，侵略土地的就是敵人，所以答案為(D)。
37. 根據文意，此處指的是使用聖火與巨大的綠寶石，所以適當的介係詞為(H)選項。
38. 根據文意，巨大的綠寶石來自龍的嘴巴，所以答案為(B)。
39. 此空格需要的是分詞來修飾之前的 battleship fleet。文意指出這些戰艦沉下去了，所以答案為(F)。
40. 此空格接在介係詞之後所需的是名詞。根據文意，綠寶石變成了大大小小的島，所以答案為(I)。

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

「在非洲的每個早上，羚羊醒來，牠就知道必須跑得比最快的獅子還要快，要不然會被吃掉。在非洲，每天早上獅子醒來，牠就知道必須跑得比跑最慢的羚羊還要快，要不然牠就會挨餓。不管你是獅子或是羚羊，這都不要緊一當太陽升起時，你最好就要跑了。」幾年前我碰巧讀到了這句引言，從那時起我就在想，我是隻獅子還是羚羊。每天早上我起床時，就問我自己：「我準備好要跑了嗎？」

在這個現代社會裡，不管你是個領導者或是挑戰者，激烈的競爭都無法避免。不管你是哪一種，你都必須很敏銳、很機警。你應該提高警覺，不要過於自滿。舒適與自我滿足很有可能減弱你的鬥志，到頭來你會被活生生的吃掉。你的競爭者不會和善，他們不會對你仁慈。如果他們逮到你鬆懈的時刻，他們就會像一頭狼一樣撲上來。生命是一種奮鬥。每一天獅子會殺掉羚羊，而羚羊並不會質疑這是否公平。牠們太忙於奔跑了。

你可能不同意，會說獅子一天內多數的時間都在閒晃，偶爾才會衝起來抓牠的晚餐；羚羊幾乎一整天的時間都在吃草，偶爾才會驚恐的快速奔跑。沒錯，你不需要總是當最好的，但你必須有萬全的準備。重點在於，如果你想要度過每一天，你最好準備隨時可以跑。

【字詞補充】

gazelle (n.) 羚羊	starve (v.) 挨餓
quote (n.) 引言	keen (adj.) 激烈的
competition (n.) 競爭	vigilant (adj.) 警惕的
alert (adj.) 提高警覺的	competitor (n.) 競爭者
mercy (n.) 慈悲	off guard 鬆懈
stroll around 閒逛	occasionally (adv.) 偶爾
sprint off 衝刺	nibble (v.) 小口的咬
bound away 快跑	panic (n.) 驚慌
live out 度過	

41. 下列何者之意最接近劃線之字 vigilant? (A) 警覺的 (B) 滿意的 (C) 活著的 (D) 驚慌的
此題考字詞解釋。文中建議讀者要持有警戒心，隨時提高警覺，不要自滿，所以答案為(A)。
42. 本文的目的為何? (D) 告訴讀者懶散的危險 (A) 告訴讀者生活有多悲慘 (B) 告知讀者住在非洲的危險 (C) 提醒讀者要保護瀕臨絕種的動物
此題考文意推論。文章建議讀者要準備好隨時都要跑，表示不能怠惰，所以答案為(D)。
43. 根據本文，羚羊跑是(A) 為了生命。 (B) 為了休閒 (C) 為了食物 (D) 為了好玩
此題考文意推論。從第一段可以得知，獅子跑是為了追逐獵物。而為了不變成獅子的獵物，羚羊必須隨時提高警覺，跑得比獅子還要快，所以答案為(A)。
44. 根據本文，我們可以推論得知作者對人生的態度是(C) 積極的。 (A) 悲觀的 (B) 懶散的 (D) 無希望的
此題考文意推論。文章提到，這個世界充滿競爭，所以應該

積極以對，因此答案為(C)。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

生活在這個科技時代，跟從前比起來我們太依賴機器了，尤其是電腦。我們如此的依賴它們，以至於如果沒有使用的話，我們幾乎一天都活不下去。現在甚至還有更聰明更小的電子設備，像是筆記型電腦、智慧型手機和平板。這些聰明、好用的發明，事實上已經讓我們的生活相當容易與方便。但是它們也會在身體上、心理上以及社交上對我們造成傷害。

因為電腦變得愈來愈容易取得，令人無法置信地，我們變得很懶惰、很懶得動。人們寧可一整天坐在電腦前面，就只是玩些無意義的遊戲、聊天或是毫無目標的上網。坐太久絕對不會健康。它會造成血液循環不好。此外，坐太久不運動也會讓脂肪堆積在身體裡，很容易有肥胖的風險。

太長時間使用電腦也會引起嚴重的頭痛以及視力不良。更糟糕的是，不睡覺而一直上網在最近對很多青年人而言是很平常的。最近的一個研究顯示，一天使用電腦至少五小時的人可能會失眠。

電腦已經證實可以讓我們的生活變得容易，也可以幫助我們減少工作量。但是它們也會讓我們變成「虛擬活躍」。我們真實的社交生活已經停頓了。研究結論顯示，花太多時間在電腦上會讓我們感到孤離，這樣會造成社交生活的不活躍，甚至會產生嚴重的心理疾病，像是憂鬱。跟真實世界幾乎沒有接觸會讓人們覺得不快樂與沮喪。

你還坐在電腦前嗎？你最好把它關掉吧。

【字詞補充】

era (n.) 紀元、時代	technology (n.) 科技
barely (adv.) 幾乎不	survive (v.) 存活
device (n.) 設備	laptop (n.) 筆記型電腦
tablet (n.) 平板	physically (adv.) 身體地
psychologically (adv.) 心理地	access (v.) 接近
prolonged (adj.) 延長的	circulation (n.) 循環
accumulate (v.) 累積	obesity (n.) 肥胖
insomnia (n.) 失眠	virtually (adv.) 虛擬地
conclude (v.) 下結論	isolated (adj.) 隔離的
depression (n.) 憂鬱	

45. 根據本文，我們可以推論得知(D) 電子產品在現代人的生活中已經成為重要的一部分。

(A) 我們年輕的一代身體懶得動，在虛擬世界裡也很不活躍
(B) 年輕人寧可從事體育活動也不要玩電玩 (C) 網路聊天讓我們的真實社交生活更活躍
此題考文意推論。從第一段推論得知。

46. 根據第四段，我們的社交生活已經停頓了，因為(A) 很多人跟真實世界幾乎沒有接觸。

(B) 很多人喜歡被隔離 (C) 很多人遭受憂鬱症之苦
(D) 很多人很懶得動

此題考因果關係。從第三段可知，因為花太多時間在電子產品上，反而跟實際的人群脫軌，所以答案為(A)。

47. 根據本文，坐太久很有可能引起(B) 肥胖。

(A) 網路犯罪 (C) 憂鬱 (D) 良好的睡眠

此題考文章細節。從第二段的第三、四、五句可找出答案。

48. 根據本文，我們可以推論得知作者(C) 建議我們不要坐太久。

(A) 不把電腦當一回事 (B) 鼓勵我們盡可能常使用電腦
(D) 認為電腦可以讓我們很活躍

此題考文意推論。從第二段可以推論出答案。

第 49 至 52 題為題組

如果你到日本旅行，你可能會很驚訝地看到到處都有自動販賣機。很有可能一條街上就有好幾部自動販賣機，販售著各式各樣的產品。

日本的第一部自動販賣機販售香菸，是由 Tawaraya Koshichi 於 1888 年在 Bakan(現今的山口縣下關市)所製造的。在日本，現存最古老的自動販賣機是郵票與明信片的自動販賣機。不僅賣郵票和明信片，也是個郵筒。在 1950 年代後期，自動販賣機在日本變得很受歡迎。有部自動販賣機開創以噴泉形式販賣果汁，那就

是「噴泉果汁販賣機」。它是一個箱子，安裝有一個果汁噴泉。因為果汁會像噴泉般湧出來，而且一杯才賣日幣 10 元這樣合理的價格，所以這部機器大獲好評。在 1970 年代，一家大型的飲料公司創造了罐裝咖啡，開始在自動販賣機銷售，它可以賣熱飲或是冷飲。後來改良版出現了，同一部機器可以同時賣冷飲與熱飲。

在日本，你可能會很訝異地發現到一些獨特的自動販賣機。日本有一種飲料販賣機裝有自己的樂透彩。買了飲料之後，有個電動輪盤就會開始啟動。如果你贏了，你就可以得到一杯免費的飲料。最有名的自動販賣機可能是東京秋葉原的罐裝拉麵販賣機。自從在 1990 年代末期獲得媒體的報導之後，它們就已經成為秋葉原的特產了。

餓了、渴了嗎？只要投入硬幣，選擇你的拉麵和咖啡，就可飽餐一頓了！

【字詞補充】

vending machine 販賣機	tobacco (n.) 香菸
existing (adj.) 現存的	automatic (adj.) 自動的
dispenser (n.) 自動售貨機	pioneering (adj.) 先驅的
fountain (n.) 噴水池	beverage (n.) 飲料
version (n.) 版本	lottery (n.) 樂透彩券
roulette (n.) 輪盤	free of charge 免費
ramen noodles 拉麵	specialty (n.) 特產
media (n.) 媒體	insert (v.) 插入

49. 第二段的主旨為何？(D) 獨特的自動販賣機。

(A) 自動販賣機生意的投資。 (B) 對自動販賣機的批評。
(C) 自動販賣機的興衰。

此題考段落主旨。第二段提到了幾種有趣的販賣機，所以答案為(D)。

50. 第二段畫線的 they 所指為何？(A) 販售拉麵的自動販賣機。

(B) 販售飲料的自動販賣機。 (C) 樂透彩券。 (D) 大眾媒體。

此題測驗代名詞所代替的事物。第二段倒數第二句提到了秋葉原自動販賣機販售罐裝拉麵，依此推論，可知答案為(A)。

51. 販售熱飲的自動販賣機首次出現是在何時？(C) 在 1970 年代

(A) 在 1888 年 (B) 在 1950 年代 (D) 在 1990 年代

此題考文章細節。第二段倒數第二句可找到答案。

52. 根據本文，下列哪一種自動販賣機並未被提及？(D) 販售樂透彩券的自動販賣機。

(A) 販售咖啡的自動販賣機。 (B) 販售麵的自動販賣機。
(C) 販售香菸的自動販賣機。

此題考文章細節。第三段提到有一種自動販賣機可提供輪盤賭的機會，如果幸運贏了，就可獲得免費飲料。此種自動販賣機並不是販售樂透彩券，所以答案為(D)。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

「不管怎樣都要結婚。如果你娶到好老婆，你會很幸福。如果你娶到壞老婆，你會成為哲學家。」Xanthippe 是蘇格拉底的老婆，據說很愛罵人、很嘮叨、不好相處、易怒。據說她曾經把夜壺裡的尿倒在蘇格拉底的頭上。當被問到為何可以忍受他的老婆，蘇格拉底很簡單地回答這個問題。他娶 Xanthippe 就只是因為她好辯的個性。他認為如果他可以忍受他的老婆、應付她的壞脾氣，那麼他就可以輕而易舉地跟雅典的任何一個人交談了。

為何蘇格拉底的老婆脾氣會那麼暴躁呢？她生下來就有難相處的本質嗎？還是全都是因為蘇格拉底對哲學的熱愛呢？

雖然蘇格拉底經常參與哲學討論，但他拒絕接受任何金錢。這全是出於他的原則。因為追求智慧與真理才是一位哲學家所需要的唯一報償。但事實是蘇格拉底有個家庭要扶養，可是他卻忘了這一點。收取金錢會毀了一位哲學家的美德嗎？事實上有很多其他的哲學家並不同意這一點，亞里斯多德就是其中之一。亞里斯多德告訴我們，追求知識會讓我們擁有一個幸福的生活，頭頂上要有個屋頂、餐桌上要有食物，這些都是我們不可以忽略的。一個人需要錢，不管他是不是哲學家。

此外，蘇格拉底和其他的哲學家常常聚在一起從事哲學的討論。這種會議只限男人參加，女人是不被允許進入的。除了哲學討論之外，喝酒也是常有的事。所以，如果你的先生沒有工作，他每天只是一直高談闊論、喝酒，你會成為一位溫和的太太嗎？

【字詞補充】

- by all means 不管如何
- scold (v.) 責備
- irritable (adj.) 易怒的
- put up with 忍受
- argumentative (adj.) 好辯的
- tolerate (v.) 忍受
- hot-tempered (adj.) 脾氣暴躁的
- passion (n.) 熱情
- pursuit (n.) 追求
- ignore (v.) 忽略
- ritual (n.) 儀式
- philosopher (n.) 哲學家
- nag (v.) 嘮叨
- chamber pot 夜壺
- plainly (adv.) 簡單地
- nature (n.) 本質
- converse (v.) 談話
- principle (n.) 原則
- virtue (n.) 美德
- exclusive (adj.) 排外的
- gentle (adj.) 溫和的

53. 根據本文，為何蘇格拉底要忍受他的太太？(C) 因為蘇格拉底想要成爲一位偉大的哲學家。
 (A) 因為蘇格拉底脾氣很暴躁。 (B) 因為蘇格拉底想要擁有幸福的婚姻。 (D) 因為蘇格拉底的老婆很漂亮。
 此題考因果關係。第一段最後兩句可以解釋此因果關係。
54. 下列有關亞里斯多德的敘述何者爲真？(D) 亞里斯多德認爲養得起家人是必須的。
 (A) 亞里斯多德有酒癮。 (B) 亞里斯多德有一位脾氣暴躁的老婆。 (C) 亞里斯多德認爲財富會毀了一位哲學家。
 此題考文意推論。從第三段的六、七句可推論得之。
55. 最後一段提到什麼？(B) Xanthippe 脾氣暴躁的原因
 (A) Xanthippe 的缺點 (C) 女人對哲學的熱愛 (D) 幸福婚姻的祕訣
 此題考段落主旨。第四段提到了蘇格拉底不賺錢回家、整天閒談又愛喝酒，這些都是讓他老婆脾氣暴躁的原因，所以答案爲(B)。
56. 一個人需要錢，不管是不是哲學家。這句話暗示什麼？(A) 蘇格拉底需要賺錢來養家。
 (B) 蘇格拉底需要花更多時間與他妻子相處。 (C) 蘇格拉底需要跟他太太討論更多的哲學。 (D) 蘇格拉底需要學習如何理財。
 此題考字句的解釋。從上下文可以推測，任何人都需要賺錢，就算是哲學家也要賺錢。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

1. Many students are / in the habit of staying up / and it is hard for them / to get rid of this bad habit.
2. For lack of sleep,/ they are unable to focus,/ which makes them (and that makes them)/ perform (do) badly on exams.

評分標準：

1. 每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。
2. 每一題以斜線劃分爲四小部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
3. 該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

【參考範文】

When John was a senior high school student, he went to school by subway. In the train, he often saw a girl about his age, studying in a girls' high school. This girl had shiny long hair, big eyes, and a slender figure. Every time John saw this girl, she was always wearing a smile. John came to fall for this girl. Whenever John sat in front of the desk, he could not concentrate, for he always thought of this girl. Her smile occupied his mind. John was in a dilemma, not knowing what to do. As the entrance examination was around the corner, he had to study hard. However, he could not forget the sweet girl he met. Whether to study hard or to have a cute girlfriend bothered him a lot.

John finally made up his mind. He decided to confess his love to this girl on his birthday. On that day he was both excited and nervous. He thought that he was the happiest boy in the world. However, much to his astonishment, as soon as he stepped into the

train, he saw the girl standing hand in hand with a handsome tall boy. This couple was chatting and laughing. John was taken back. It was too late. She already had a boyfriend. John went home, frustrated, disappointed, and heartbroken. He thought that he was the most miserable boy in the world. He hated himself. He hated his indecisive nature. He should have taken action earlier. On that night he lay on bed and cried to sleep. The next day, he was determined to study as hard as possible. Several months later, he was admitted to his ideal university. Now he is a college student and what's better, he has a charming girlfriend. Sometimes misfortune is a blessing in disguise.

評分標準：

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4 分	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。
差	5~9 分	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14 分	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文採整體式評分，分爲五等級：特優(19-20 分)、優(15-18 分)、可(10-14 分)、差(5-9 分)、劣(0-4 分)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

	內容	組織	文法、句構	字彙、拼字	體例
劣	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。(0分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意無關的零碎字詞。(0分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0分)
差	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1分)	重點不明，前後不連貫。(2-1分)	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1分)
可	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3-2分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3-2分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3-2分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3-2分)	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2-1分)
優	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4分)	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。(5-4分)	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(4-3分)	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。(4-3分)	